The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,479.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ...Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (*Limited*), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on the 15th March 1870, at noon.

March 1870		March.		March.
Leave Bombay	16	Leave Galle	.....	23
„ Ratnagherry	16	„ Negapatam	.....	26
„ Vingoria	16	„ Pondicherry	.....	27
„ Carwar	17	„ Madras	.....	30
„ Mangalore	18			April
„ Cannanore	19	„ Coconada	.....	1
„ Calicut	19	„ Vizagapatam	.....	2
„ Beypore	19	„ Bimlipatam	.....	2
„ Cochin	20	„ Gopalpore	.....	3
„ Tuticorin	21	„ False Point	.....	4
„ Colombo	22	Arrive Calcutta	.....	5

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilcherries, Coimbatore, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

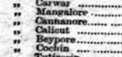
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (*Limited*) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Jaroak, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 tons, 300 H. P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched on the 7th March, 1870, at noon.

Up. March			Down. March.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Bussorah	25
„ Kurrachee	11	„ Mahomerah	25
„ Guadur	12	„ Fao	25
„ Muscat	15	„ Bushire	27
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Lingah	29
„ Lingah	18	„ Bunder Abbas	31
„ Bushire	21	„ Muscat	April 2
„ Fao	21	„ Guadur	4
„ Mahomerah	22	„ Kurrachee	6
Arrive Bussorah	23	Arrive Bombay	9

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malvan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingoria	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingoria	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malvan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on Saturday next, the 5th instant, at 4 P. M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 1st March, 1870.

ITALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY RUBATTINO.

(Direct service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa. Cargo also booked to all other Mediterranean Ports with transhipment at Genoa.)

THE Steam Ship Company of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, intend to establish a regular LINE of STEAMERS, between the above named Italian Port and Bombay, and with this view have already despatched to this port the first-class Steamer AFRICA, 1,500 tons, Captain Dodero, expected to arrive here in about a fortnight.

This steamer will accordingly be despatched hence on or about the 31st instant, with first and second class passengers and general cargo to the following ports, viz Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms under the Company's Floating Policy on goods shipped by their own Steamers.

For further particulars, rates of freight &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1870.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer NUBIA, (2095 Tons and 450 H. P.) will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via the CANAL on THURSDAY, 10th March She will carry passengers at the following rates:—

TO SUEZ	£40
TO PORT SAID	£42
TO LIVERPOOL	£60

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 1st March 1870.

N. B.—The Nubia will steam with one engine, and is expected to make the voyage in about 35 days.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from no-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 2 per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 2nd March, and will be followed by the ARIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lafforgue, to sail about the 29th March next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 14th February, 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per steam ship FIRE QUEEN, from Liverpool, are requested to send BOATS along side of same to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Day without further intimation at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 20th Feb. 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship MALLENY, Captain Scott, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Goods without delay, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Captain Scott will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents Ship Malleny.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCHLONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s.	Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £55, 2nd class £34.,	of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Fere at Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th March.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 14th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch on or about the FIRST of EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versa*. The first Steamer, the APIS, 1,400 Tons, Captain Berich, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 9th March, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX 1,400 tons, on or about the 1st April.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by Mail Steamers between Alexandria and Trieste, and the same serves in connection with the P. & O. Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the P. & O. Steamers from and Calcutta Mails from Suez The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days to six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class.....£12 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE *via* ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co.'s and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and *via* Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medows Street.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Mand.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Canister Flag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First-class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.
Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DO YOU WANT A FRIEND?
THEN GO TO THE
THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD,
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 3RD MARCH,
AND SEE, FOR YOURSELF,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

Ever Thine, D. C.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steam Ship CATHERINE APCAR, from Calcutta, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING to the undersigned, and take immediate delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

4 Forbes Street, Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

SHORTLY EXPECTED, a small shipment of Vve. CLICQUOT'S CHAMPAGNE, warranted genuine. Orders registered by VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

JUST RECEIVED at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

In Quarts	Rs. 36 per dozen case.
In Pints	„ 40 „ 2 dozen case.

GAUTHIER FRERES' CELEBRATED COGNAC.

In Quarts	Rs. 24 per dozen case.
In Pints	„ 26 „ 2 dozen case.

CLARETS AND HOCKS
Of Superior Brands.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash payment on delivery.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Society, and the Presentation of Prizes to the Children, will take place on THURSDAY the 3rd instant.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay has kindly consented to take the Chair.

The Subscribers will meet at 4 o'clock P. M., to receive the Report, and for the despatch of any business which may be brought forward.

The Presentation of Prizes will take place at five o'clock, when Friends of the Children and all who take an interest in the Schools are invited to attend.

W. P. WALHE Secretary,
Bombay Education Society.

1st March 1870.

HARVEY'S
NATIONAL CIRCUS,
ON THE ESPLANADE.

NEXT PERFORMANCE
ON SATURDAY, 5TH MARCH,
THE GREAT TROUPE
OF
EQUESTRIANS,
ACROBATS,
GYMNASTS,
AND
TRAINED HORSES
IN THEIR
WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES.

TO FATHERS OF FAMILIES.

Now is the opportunity to give the "Little Ones" a treat. There is no entertainment that children so much delight in as a good

CIRCUS PERFORMANCE.

FAMILY BOXES,
With room enough for all, Rs. 20.

Mr. HARVEY has the honour to announce to Native Gentlemen, Residents and Visitors, that he is prepared to give Private Entertainments, either at the Circus or at their Residences. For terms apply to SOUNDY and Co.

THE POLITE ART OF RIDING
Taught to Ladies and Gentlemen at the Circus.
For Terms, &c., apply to SOUNDY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .....Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

THURSDAY, 3RD MARCH 1870.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
ANOTHER
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
A GREAT NIGHT
OF
SPARKLING COMEDY
AND
GLORIOUS FARCE,
FUN AND PATHOS,
WIT AND SATIRE.

The Curtain will rise at 9 o'clock precisely to
STERLING COYNE'S ELEGANT THREE-ACT COMEDY,
ENTITLED,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

The Evening's Entertainment will terminate by
MISS FANNY WISEMAN
TEACHING Mr. W. SOUTH
A CONJUGAL LESSON.

Mr. Simon Lullaby .....Mr. W. South.
Mrs. Letitia S. Lullaby .....Miss Fanny Wiseman.

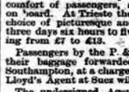
Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 4TH MARCH 1870,
FOR THE
BENEFIT
OF THE
CHARMING YOUNG COMEDIENNE,
MISS FANNY WISEMAN,
WHEN
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS
WILL APPEAR.

Concluding with the last two Acts from the great Sensation Drama of
THE COLLEEN BAWN.

CABWAR TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
Via the Suez Canal.



THE first class Steam Ship LADY CLIVE, 804 tons register, 100 Horse Power, expected at Carwar about the first week in April, will load as above. For Freight, &c., apply to BLAY and MACINTOSH, Brokers.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

NOTICE.—consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF VENICE, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Swan without further intimation at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

FOR SALE, a pair of splendid GREY CAPE HORSES, imported by Captain Halpin, of the steamer Great Eastern, perfectly quiet and believed to be sound in every respects, go well in single or double harness. Apply to S. P. DHUNJEEBHOY & Co.

Rampart Row.

THE undersigned, KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, hereby give NOTICE, that Mr. MANOCKJEE SHAVOKSHEE KARAKA is connected with them in the various transactions in which they have been concerned has CEASED from the 1st of March, instant.

KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS.

Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of JUNJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, and BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, of Bombay, Insolvent Traders.

Upon hearing Mr. Pelle, the Attorney for the sole remaining Trustee of the above Estate and upon reading the Affidavit of Jehangeer Rustomjee Mody, sole remaining Trustee of such Estate, sworn on the 23rd instant, and his Petition of even date in order that the said Jehangeer Rustomjee Mody be at liberty to pay into the hands of the Accountant-General of this Honourable Court, to the Credit of the Estate of Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons' Unclaimed Dividend Account the sum of Rupees 2,873-4-4, now in his hands; and further, that this Order be advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Bombay Summachar" and the "Bombay Jam-i-Jamshed"—Dated this 26th February 1870.

L. H. BAYLEY.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE,
Attorneys to the Trustees.

THE "A. B. C." DESPATCH BOX is invented for the orderly arrangement of papers and ready reference to these—the following are available:—

Mock Leather	10 inch Rs. 10 ..... 12 in-h Rs. 12
Russia Leather	10 inch Rs. 40 ..... 12 inch Rs. 50
Oak	10 inch Rs. 20 ..... 12 inch Rs. 25

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

STATIONERY CABINETS, with Folding Doors, Drawers, and Divisions for Stationery of all useful sizes; Porcelain Tablet, screw top Ink-bottles, Date Cases, etc.

Oak, quarto size	Rs. 35
Do. foolscap size	50
Mahogany, quarto size	38
Ditto foolscap size	55

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MORDAN'S WELLINGTON PENCIL-CASES.—A neat pocket requisite, Ivory, Ebony, or Porcupine Quill, mounted with silver, and Rs. 10-8.

MORDAN'S STERLING SILVER TELESCOPE PEN and PENCIL-HOLDER, strong, durable, and handsome. Rs. 10.

MORDAN'S SUPERIOR PEN HOLDERS, Ivory, Ebony, and Porcupine Quill, mounted with silver, Rs. 3 to 4.

MORDAN'S SAFETY HOLDER, with sliding cap made especially for Gold Pens, Ivory and Ebony, mounted with silver. Rs. 4.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MORDAN'S GOLD PENS, lately received Rs. 4-8, Rs. 8-8, and Rs. 16 each. With care these Pens will last for twenty years in constant use.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MORDAN'S SAFETY GOLD PEN HOLDERS, Ivory or Ebony, mounted with silver, each Rs. 4.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

METAL STATIONERY RACKS, Japanned black, with gilt edges, strongly recommended for their neatness and durability. Price Rs 7-8; with spaces for ink bottles and pen tray. Rs. 12-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

OFFICE INK-STANDS.—Draper's Patent Air-tight Inkstand. The advantage of this consists in cutting off com unication from the external air, and preventing evaporation and consequent thickening: in this way the ink may be kept any length of time in a good condition as in sealed bottles. Each Rs. 6-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony; and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and CHEST, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy; they do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S
CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.

The great remedy for those disorders in Adults and Children can now be administered in the form of A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.

TESTIMONIAL.

"Sir,—One of my children, aged two years and four months, being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Bon Bons. I purchased some from Mr. B. Whitaker, Chemist of Batley, and after taking two only, she voided nine large worms. Two days after another dose, she again voided three more; three of them, the worst, measuring from 8 to 9 inches in length. I consider them a most invaluable remedy, and should be tried by all suffering from worms.

(Signed) "JOHN STENSON

"To Mr. Keating, "Witness, B. Whitaker.
London."

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

This POWDER is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Mosquitos, and every other species of insect.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

☞ The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.

Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co., and all Druggists.

BENSON'S

WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BRACELETS.
HORIZONTAL.	DINING-ROOM.	BROOCHES.
CHRONOMETER.	CARRIAGE.	EAR-RINGS.
KEYLESS.	CHURCH.	LOCKETS.
CHRONOGRAPH.	HALL AND SHOP.	NECKLACES.
GOLD LEVER	HUNTERS, 14, 15,	28, and 35 Guineas.
SILVER „ „	5, 7, 11, and 20 „	

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS
58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;
Or, if preferred, to H. S. King & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.), Bombay, of whom can be obtained the illustrated Pamphlets.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—
Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S VISIT.—TRANSPARENCIES for the illumination to be seen at Khotwaddy 12th Lane, near Grant Road Theatre. 26th February 1870.

MR. WILLIAM MAITLAND is authorized to use the signature of our Bombay Firm, EWART, LATHAM, & Co., from this date.

ARBUTHNOT, EWART, & Co.

Liverpool, 1st February 1870.

THE DUKE'S VISIT.—Well adapted for the illumination of Streets, Triumphal Arches, Houses, Compounds, Trees, etc., etc.—received by yesterday's Mail from Paris, ready for delivery to-morrow—LANTERNES VENETIENNES BALLOONS, SOLEILS, &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—His Royal Highness PRINCE ALFRED, DUKE of EDINBURGH, being about to visit Bombay on or after the 9th March, it is hoped that all loyal persons will illuminate their houses throughout Bombay on the night His Royal Highness will proceed through the town.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner, Chairman, Reception Committee.

NOTIFICATION.—H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH'S VISIT to BOMBAY.—The Municipal Commissioner trusts that all House Owners will exert themselves to make their properties clean and respectable in appearance before His Royal Highness's visit.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner, and President, Reception Committee.

NOTICE.—GENTLEMEN wishing to secure places on WATSON'S BUILDING for the NIGHT of the FIREWORKS can do so at the following rates:—

Roof and Top Floor places	Rs. 10 each.
Third Floor do.	5 „

Separate Rooms can be had for Families and Private Parties.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that Mr. NANABHOY PANDURUNG is the SOLE PROPRIETOR of the Firm carried on in Bombay under the Name and Style of Messrs. Balcrustna Sitaram and Co., and that no one except the said Nanabhoy Pandurung has authority to sign for or on behalf of the said Firm of Messrs. Balcrustna Sitaram & Co.

NANABHOY PANDURUNG.

Bombay, 24th February 1870.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—NOTICE.—In order to provide the public generally with accommodation on board a vessel from which the Regatta on 3rd March may be conveniently witnessed, the Superintendent of Marine has kindly allowed H. M. Hulk Scamander to be made use of for the purpose, and she will be moored close to the Flag Ship (s s Dasher).

Refreshments supplied by Mr Hammond will be procurable on board on payment. Application for Tickets of Admission on board for Ladies and Gentlemen should be made to Captain BREBNER, H. M. Dockyard.

JAMES RANKEN,
J. DORRING,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 26th February 1870.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE
FOR
LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING, and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,
No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—TENDERS for the UNLOADING, STACKING and LOADING of STORES and MATERIALS at the Company's Store Depot at Parell, will be received by the undersigned up to the 10th March.

The Contract will be for one year, commencing from 1st April 1870, continuing, subject to one month's notice afterwards. The Contractor will have the use, in the discretion of the Storekeeper, of the Company's Granary at Parell. Further information can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Boree Bunder Office.

28th February 1870 C. CURREY, Agent.

H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH'S VISIT to BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—The TOWN will be ILLUMINATED and there will be a DISPLAY of FIREWORKS on the Esplanade, on the night of SATURDAY, the 12th of March.

Full particulars as to hours and details of arrangement will appear hereafter.

The new SECRETARIAT BUILDING on the Esplanade will be fitted as a GRAND STAND, from which H. R. H. will view the display of Fireworks.

Applications to the Reception Fund of Rs. 100 and upwards will alone be admitted to this Building. Subscribers above Rs. 100 will be entitled to one ticket per 100 Rupees subscribed. A portion of the Building will be apart for Native Ladies.

APPLICATIONS for TICKETS to be made to the Secretary of the Reception Committee, at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, on before the 5th March 1870.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner,
President of Reception Committee.

VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE of EDINBURGH.—NOTICE.—Referring to the Advertisement, NOTICE is hereby given that the FLOWER SHOW will OPEN about 5-30 P. M. on MONDAY the 14th March, when H. R. H. will visit the Victoria Gardens.

Only a limited number of Tickets will be issued for that evening. Price Rs 15 each.

APPLICATION for TICKETS to be made in writing to the undersigned not later than the 8th March. Each application should give the name and address of every person for whose admission a Ticket is required. Tickets will not be transferable.

Particulars regarding admission on days subsequent to the 14th March will be hereafter notified.

W. GRAY, M.B., Secretary.

Town Hall, Bombay, 28th Feb. 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and of the Estate of HORMUSJEE DHUNJEEBHOY GHEESTA.

Upon reading the Petition of the abovenamed trader, Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Gheesta, and hearing Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, Attorneys for the said trader, I do order that the said trader, Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Gheesta, be discharged under the provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless any good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on the 14th day of March next, before the sitting Judge at his Chambers in the Court-house, at a quarter to 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and further, that this order be once advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," and twice in the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Bombay Summachar," and the "Bombay Jam-i-Jamshed."—Dated this 26th day of Feb. 1870.

L. H. BAYLEY.

DALLAS & LYNCH,
Attorneys for the Trader.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COLABA COLLECTORATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SALE of the undermentioned TIMBER will take place at Oombrah, in Taloka Pen, on THURSDAY the 24th March 1870 at 4 o'clock P.M. precisely,

Village.	Large Logs.	1st Class Rafters.	2nd Class Rafters.	3rd Class Rafters.	Miscellaneous Wood.
Nerch	89	353	540	252	Small rafters. 2,838
Tookase	1,102	2,693	5,060	3,405	Stumps..... 3,505
Chowree	1,400	3,300	5,400	7,000	Sundries 9,153
Doorshet	71	1,0 2	3,230	8,143	Stocks of Firewood ! 643
Total	2,560	7,910	14,230	21,795	

2. The material is lying stacked by classes in the villages abovenamed, distant only six miles from Khandalla Railway Station, and is open to inspection

3. A deposit of 25 per cent must be paid without fail by each purchaser on the lot being knocked down to him, and the remainder, within six (6) days from the date of sale.

4. The conditions of sale will be made known on the date of Auction.

5. Sealed tenders for the purchase of the entire quantity, which will only be opened on the 24th proximo, will be received by the undersigned up to the day of sale, but no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

All such applications should be superscribed "

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm. Rates as quoted.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10p.ct	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
15,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Rss. Issue	185
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	320
40,000	200	all	5 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,500	200	125	0 do.	National Bank of India.	135
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 2.

Collins, Inspector Veterinary Surgeon, on duty, from Mhow.

Rainey, Major, 4th Madras Cavalry, on furlough, from Secunderabad.

Currie, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Neemuch.

McGrath, Assistant Surgeon, 8th Native Infantry, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Shepherd, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Nasgpore.

Mackintosh, Captain, 109th Foot, on duty, from Mooltan.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 2.

Collins, Inspector Veterinary Surgeon, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Maitland, Colonel, Bombay Army, on furlough, to England.

Burrowes, Surgeon, 15th Native Infantry, to join, to Mehidpore.

Farmer, Surgeon, 26th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.

Cumming, Quarter Master, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.

Arthur, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Hogg, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Bengal Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 2nd Mar. 1870.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Quartermaster D Cumming, (20th Brigade), to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

1st Foot (2nd Battalion)—Ensign H H Yarde, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Captain W Stevens, to England, overland, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

7th Foot (1st Battalion)—Lieutenant C H Sheffield, to England, from 14th February 1870 to 13th May 1871, on private affairs.

14th Foot (1st Battalion)—Captain G H Cope, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

24th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Colonel T. Ross, to the Hills (or elsewhere) for 4 months.

78th Foot—Lieutenant J Busfield, to England, overland, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

86th Foot—Surgeon W L Farmer, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

106th Foot—Captain G B Stokes, to England, overland, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service—Staff Assistant Surgeon P McAlevy, to England, overland, per troop ship, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

General List—Lieutenant M H Nicolson, (Adjutant 27th N I,) to remain at Kurrachee, from 18th February to 22nd February 1870, on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 26.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. S. Cunningham, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Advocate and Legal Adviser to the Government of the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, during the absence of Mr C. Boulnois, or until further orders.

Mr. R. F. Stack has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to resign the appointment of Government Solicitor at Calcutta, from the 9th September 1869.

Mr. F. D. Ommanney has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be Government Solicitor at Calcutta.

Mr. J. O. N. James, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, Topographical Survey Department, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence.

The services of the Reverend F. R. Michell, Junior Chaplain, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The Reverend A. Ramsey, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, to be Chaplain of Nowgong (Bundlecund), with effect from the 14th February.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Patrick J. C. Robertson, appointed to officiate as Political Agent at Bhawnagar during the absence of Mr. W. F. Johnson, is confirmed in the appointment, with effect from the 9th November 1869, the date of Mr. Johnston's decease.

Captain T. G. Clarke, officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, in the room of Major J. L. Pearse on leave, or until further orders.

Captain R. A. Cole, officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Bangalore District, to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, in the room of Captain T. G. Clarke, or until further orders.

Lieutenant F. H. T. G. Camming, Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the 1st grade, vice Captain R. A. Cole.

Captain A. D. Duggan, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade, and officiating in the 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the Shimoga District, until further orders.

Captain R. H. de Montmorency, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st grade in Oudh, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Gondah, during the absence of Major A. E. Wilkinson on special duty, or until further orders.

In consequence of the return from leave of Captain A. Bloomfield and Captain C. J. L. Loch, officiating Deputy Commissioners of the 4th class, the following changes in the Central Provinces Commission are sanctioned :—

With effect from the 1st January 1870.

Mr. A. M. Russell, officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 4th class, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class.

Lieutenant R. M. B. Thomas, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class.

Captain E. W. C. H. Miller, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class.

With effect from the 5th January 1870.

Captain C. H. Flowden, officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 4th class, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class.

Lieutenant J. A. Temple, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class.

Captain W. L. Noverre, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class.

Captain C. R. Blair, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months, from the 1st February or subsequent date.

Mr. George McLeod to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, with effect from February 15th, 1870, the date that Baron Bentinck was appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Mr. A. H. Harington, Beng. C.S., officiating Settlement Officer of Sarahunkee in Oudh, to officiate as Settlement Officer of Hurdoi, during the absence of Mr. E. O. Bradford on furlough to Europe, or until further orders.

Mr. F. G. Teale, officiating Deputy Director General of Telegraphs in India, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 1st February 1870.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. M. Adam has been appointed Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the British Inland Customs Department at the Sambhur Lake.

Mr. A. M. Monteath, Director General of the Post Office of India, is allowed privilege leave for one month; Mr. C. K. Dove, officiating Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India, is appointed to officiate as Director General for the period of Mr. Monteath's absence; and Mr. R. R. Douglas is appointed to officiate for the same period as Deputy Director General.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Harry Dawkins Eardley Wilmot Chester, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) for two years.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Walshman Owen, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of a Major from the 1st March 1870.

The name of Lieutenant-Colonel (Retired List) R. S. Simpson, of the Bengal Infantry, who retired from the service under the annuity scheme of 1861, is removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels :—by the death of Colonel (Major General) J. S. Hodgson, Bengal Infantry.

The following promotions by Brevet are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Robert Benson, Madras Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Croft Augustus Charles Hawkins, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Major, from 15th January 1870, in succession to Major General J. S. Hodgson, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Major James Langford Pearse, Madras Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Charles Tatham Hitchins, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major, from 6th February 1870, in succession to Lieutenant General H. Dowker, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Major Percival Robert Innes, of the Invalid Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank from the 21st March 1870.

2nd Captain George Seetenham, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Department of Public Works, Secunderabad Division, Hyderabad, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, embarking at Bombay.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Alexander Rowlatt, Bengal Staff Corps,—14th February 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Charles Marston, Bombay Staff Corps,—18th February 1870.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Charles William Robert Chester, Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Francis Edward Archibald Chamier, and Captain Charles William Fletcher,—24th February 1870.

The under-mentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Thomas Bernard Michell,—19th February 1870.

Lieutenants Hippesley Cunliffe Marsh, John McNair, and Bellby Portess Hodgson,—20th February 1870.

The services of Surgeon G. B. Hadow, of the Medical Department, late Civil Surgeon, Bolundshuhur, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The following promotions are made in the Commissioned Grades of the Army Commissariat Department :—

Permanent.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. R. Christopher, Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, and officiating Deputy Commissary General, to be Deputy Commissary General; Major R. Davidson, Assistant Commissary, General 2nd class, and officiating Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 1st class; Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. A. S. Lowe, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class (on leave,) to be Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class; Major J. Graham, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, and officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class; Lieutenant-Colonel H. Mills, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, and officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class; Captain W. G. Smith, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, and officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class; and Lieutenant R. Patch, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, and officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class (retaining his acting higher rank),—from 1st January 1870, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. B. Reddie, Deputy Commissary General, retired.

Temporary

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Mills, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, from 10th January 1870, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Major C. S. Lane, officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Macqueen, Sub-Assistant Commissary General 1st class, having returned from leave, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, from 12th January 1870, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Mills, promoted.

Major A. McKenzie, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class; Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Taylor, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, and officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class; Captain J. E. Smith, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, and Captain H. Rowband, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, and officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class,—from 30th January 1870, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Major J. H. Jenkins, officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Dickens, C B., Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Deputy Commissary General; Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. Brander, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 1st class; Major J. S. Ogilvie, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class; Lieutenant-Colonel A. Macqueen, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, and officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class; Major J. S. Cox, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, and Captain F. H. Thomas, Sub-Assistant Commissary General 3rd class; and officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class,—from 1st February 1870, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Sibley, Deputy Commissary General, or until further orders.

Captain C. Case, Sub-Assistant Commissary General 3rd class, and officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, from 10th February 1870, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Captain H. D. E. W. Chester, officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, or until further orders.

Captain George Charles Jackson, of the late 2nd European Light Cavalry, 2nd Squadron Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—6th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant F. E. F. Bruce, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain W. C. Chowne, or until further orders.

Lieutenant A. N. Sandilands, Quarter Master, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Bruce.

Ensign A. G. Yaldwyn, 1st Wing Subaltern (on probation), to officiate as Quarter Master, vice Lieutenant Sandilands.

Ensign F. D. Battye, 2nd Wing Subaltern (on probation), to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Ensign Yaldwyn.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgeon F. Day, Principal Medical Storekeeper, Madras, on special duty in the Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government.

Mr. T. M. Hardy Johnstone, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

Captain R. G. Smyth, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from Bengal to Hyderabad.

Mr. E. R. Chapman, Supervisor, 2nd grade, is transferred from Rajpootana to the Punjab.

Lieutenant J. A. Little, Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Central Provinces to Hyderabad.

Lieutenant S. W. Jenner, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer of the 4th grade, and posted to the Punjab.

Lieutenant R. R. Pulford, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Punjab to the North-Western Provinces for service as Assistant Principal in the Thomason College.

Lieutenant L. K Scott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Punjab.

Lieutenant J. B. Lindsell, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab.

Lieutenant E. P. Leach, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd grade, and posted to Central India.

The services of Mr. W. Schlich, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd class, in British Burmah, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment in the Sind Forests.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—2ND MARCH.

			Nom.p.ton
London...	Cotton	£1 17s 6d.	
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	„
	Wooden Ships „	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	
	Myrabolms & Colr bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.	
Havre.....	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland...	Steamers	£3 17s. 6d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	T. E. Lemon	Rainey	Liverpool, Oct. 3.
	City of Venice	Swan	Liverpool, Nov. 27.
	Oriental (s)	Irvine	Calcutta, Feb. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Scrolotte	Wilson	Persian Gulf.
	Napoleon	Gillespie	Rangoon.
	Tigress	Cameron	Colombo.
	Apollonia	Nalooda	Mozambique.
	Africque (s)	Roland	Marseilles via Canal.
	Lalla (s)	Barnetson	Liverpool via Canal.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Barque Van Berg, Fasenfeldt, to Rangoon.

Ship Atlantique, Grimard, to Tellicherry and Mahi.

Ship Juventa, Holme, Rangoon.

The ship Monthill, to Bangkok, began to load yesterday.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DHURUMSHEE—March 1st, at Kirkee, the wife of Mr. Dhurumshee Wittoba, of a son.

DEATH.

MOYLAN—February 4th, at the residence of Mr. Browne, "Mount Pleasant," Singapore, William Moylan, Commander "Forget-me-Not."

BENGAL.

DEATH.

CARRISON—February 22nd, at Calcutta, Charlotte, wife of Rowland Carrison, Esq., aged 28 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

LAFONTAINE—D'CASTELLAN—February 23rd, at the Wallajapettah Church, Madras, by the Rev. B. Sheridan, Mr. G. A. Lafontaine to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Alexander D'Castellan.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

MARRIAGE.

MACKRODT—CLEMENTS—February 15th, at Christ Church, Mussuri, by the Rev. D. Cowley, Henry Charles Mackrodt, to Miss Annie Clair Clements, only daughter of the late John Clements, Esq.

NOTICE.—HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will be glad to see GENTLEMEN belonging to Her Majesty's Services at Government House, Parell, on the occasion of a DURBAR for the RECEPTION of HIS HIGHNESS the GAEKWAR of BARODA, G.C.S.I., at half-past 11 A.M. on SATURDAY the 5th of March.

FULL DRESS.

J. G. GRAHAM,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.

Govt. House, Parell, 2nd March 1870.

*** This cancels the Notice in yesterday's issue.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1870.

We do not wish to harp tediously on a theme which we have already discussed at some length; but the reasons given for the checks on the Local Officers which are imposed by the Local Fund Rules, would leave so unfair an impression of the moral tone of the administrato s of that distant province "the Mofussil," that we feel compelled to recur once more to the subject. As we stated in our issue of the 24th, the actual reason given for leaving nothing to the discretion of local officers is that they cannot be trusted to apply these funds properly, and in proof of this very serious accusation, the expenditure of local funds on the Bund Garden at Poona is cited. Now "this thing was not done in a corner," and the local officers were surely not the only persons responsible. We quite agree with our informant's opinion that it was a "gross misappropriation" of funds intended for other purposes. But, unless we are very much mistaken, the officiating Revenue Commissioner of that year did a great deal more towards encouraging this expenditure than merely giving it his sanction as an item in the Budget. Poona is not unknown to those honourable individuals who, assembled in Council, are known collectively as "the Government." When they saw this garden being laid out, they of course knew that the Imperial funds were not supplying Poona with a pleasure ground; they must have guessed—nonsense—of course they knew perfectly well that the local funds supplied the necessary expenditure. We said on Thursday that the right way to prevent a recurrence of such a misapplication of the local funds was for Government so to stigmatize any such unfair expenditure as to make its repetition impossible. But of course if Government permits the misappropriation, or at any rate sanctions it, by allowing the expenditure to be carried on under the august noses of those who form the Government, why of course any such proceeding is out of the question. As a matter of fact, the case is not at all in point. We never objected to the limits laid down in the *Act* to the descriptions of work which might be provided for out of local funds, while native committees have much less sense of fairness, as a rule, than educated English gentlemen, and would never think of opposing an appropriation of funds to such a natural object as the recreation of the Sirkar. A president of a talooka committee has told us that on one occasion he was the only member of the committee who opposed the building of a rest-house for the Collector's establishment on a hill where the office was usually carried during the hot weather. The expenditure complained of—we believe it to be an isolated case, and the inference derived from it, if it is so, is most unfair—occurred before the passing of the Local Fund Act, and before any clear definition of the purposes to which the funds might be applied had been made; the working of the Act is quite sufficient to deter the most dishonest—we use the word in its Pickwickian sense—of local officials with the most compliant of committees from applying the funds in future to ornamenting a Cantonment. We never objected to the strictness of the rules for the framing and auditing of the Local Fund Budgets; what we complained of, and and what we still urge as ridiculous, is the taking all discretion out of the hands of experienced local officers, and giving the Revenue Commissioners all the power which the presidents of committees should be permitted at any rate to share. Committees may aid officials with their local knowledge, and if the country were in a more advanced state, we should be the last to object to vesting the committees with the control of these funds; but as the Government has chosen to exclude the most intelligent part of the community from the administration of the funds, the control of the servants of the committee and questions of detail might have, and we contend ought to have been left to the local officers; while the rule which orders that the local cess shall be expended entirely on communications and on works subordinate thereto in the talooka where it is raised, is simply absurd. "The strength of a road is its weakest part," and it is ridiculous to put the whole expenditure of a bridge (or a rest-house in a large town) on a road which is a communication through several talookas on the one talooka in which the work happens to be situated. Roads are not wanted very urgently, except in the communication between seats of commerce, and these are just the roads which it is equally unfair to construct from local funds, as it is to spend the funds in making pleasure-grounds. The works which are urgently wanted are wells, dispensaries, and schools, while money is necessary for the sanatory improvement of villages. A small proportion of the cess expended in the improvement of the worst parts of country tracks and a large part in "the works subordinate thereto," Dhurumsalas and the water supply will, we trust, be the actual manner in which Rule III. will be worked. Local officials are sufficiently trammelled, and their power of doing evil or good so limited already, that artificial checks will only dishearten and disgust the officers of a service which has never hitherto been found improvement of the districts under their charge is as keen as that an honest craftsman takes in the work of his hands. It will not do to let this interest be lost. All men have their hobbies, and perhaps no man can be trusted, if left uncontrolled, with ample funds and bricks and mortar, as the ruin of many an honest country gentleman can attest. Practically, as we said a fortnight ago, the weakness of the non-official parts of the committees will be the strength of the officers; and there is some chance that these elaborately devised checks may give an energetic officer power and free him from responsibility, and a slothful one an excuse for the inefficiency of works which "it shall be the duty of the talooka committee to supervise." What is everybody's business is, as it is well known, nobody's business.

The *Delhi Gazette* has drawn attention to the case of Major Parish who has been removed from the Army under circumstances of great hardship. An officer of the Bengal Artillery before the fatal era of Mutiny and Amalgamation, like many of his comrades in the Cavalry and the Line, he declined to volunteer when the new organization was carried out. His reasons were valid; but he was at liberty to decline the new conditions without assigning any reason whatever. Mr. Henley's clause must be held to have protected him, as it did all others. Yet although this officer would not volunteer he was, without leave asked or had, gazetted to the Royal Artillery in 1862. At subsequent periods he has petitioned for permission to join the Staff Corps, but by one of those refinements which are unintelligible outside the military department of the India office, the Artillery and Engineers were not allowed to enter the Staff Corps. Those who belong to that body were either on the staff when the big blunder was made, or have been able to obtain admission—it might be difficult to say how. At all events Major Parish was neither allowed to join the Staff Corps, nor to enjoy the advantages of promotion which fell to the Infantry and Cavalry who remained Indian officers. During the intervening period he has done duty with the Royal Artillery; he has obeyed orders; he has committed no crime; he has provoked no complaint. But he persisted in obeying the Queen's Regulations, and for eight years placed after his name and rank the designation of the corps to which he belonged—"Bengal Artillery,"—he never having volunteered, and never having been asked or *ordered* to alter that designation. Had he, without an order, signed himself "Royal Artillery," it is conceivable that the act might have been construed into volunteering, he might have been ordered out of India as well as have been deprived of privileges supposed to have been secured by Henley's clause, and admitted, in principle, by the subsequent acts and words of the Government. What now happens? Without being offered the alternative of ruinous removal, or a change in his designation of his corps, he learns first from a newspaper that he has "retired on full pay." Then follows what is practically an official dismissal, and, after nearly twenty-five years' service, he is left hard aground up country with a large family and no means. We are compelled to say that this is a case of gross injustice. For, even granting that to sign "Bengal Artillery" was an offence, the least the Government could have done would have been to demand officially that he should cease the practice and substitute "Royal Artillery." We are at liberty to suppose that he would have obeyed an order; but he would, in so doing, have still retained his status as an Indian officer. One would be utterly astonished at the mean things Governments can do, did one not remember Blackstone's shrewd remark, that no Corporation has a conscience. As the case stands it looks like a reckless or wilful example of sheer cruelty. We commend the hard case of Major Parish to the notice of our English contemporaries, and the Secretary of State's high sense of honour.

The North Western gentlemen subscribed something to enable the hardly-treated officer to reach our port on his way home; and as, we believe, he is detained here, with very straitened means, we shall be happy to receive any sums which comrades may think proper to subscribe on his behalf.

DR. RANKING is expected to get the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner at Madras.

MR. P. J. C. ROBERTSON, officiating British Agent at Bussorah, has been confirmed in the appointment.

THE Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India offer a money premium of Rs. 500, for the best treatise on the cultivation of the tea plant and the manufacture of tea.

LIEUT. M. J. MOORE, General List, Bengal cavalry, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

SURGEON J. G. ASHER, M.D., Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUTS J. B. SPARKS, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary, and W. C. Tarleton of the Barrack Department, have been granted furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUT. FREDERICK DAY MANDER has been promoted to the rank of Captain from the 15th December 1869, vice Coghlan, 109th Foot, cadre 3rd European Regiment, exchanged into the 101st Foot. The promotion is subject to H. M.'s approval.

INFORMATION has reached Madras that the Duke of Edinburgh does not intend to visit the Neilgherries, want of time being the reason. He is expected to arrive at Madras on the 22nd inst., and leave on the 27th. On the 23rd there will be the Governor's Ball, on the 24th a native entertainment, 25th the Club Ball, and 26th a dance at Government House.

THE Government of India has conferred upon Nagar Mul, a merchant of Ferozepore, the title of "Rai" as a personal distinction in recognition of his laudable services in the cause of education; of the aid rendered by him in the execution of schemes of public improvement at that station; and of the liberal spirit displayed by him in constructing, at a cost of Rs. 11,000, a masonry tank of great public utility at Khem Kurm, in the district of Lahore.

THE Governor General in Council has ruled that, whenever a public officer is permitted for his own comfort or convenience to conduct the duties of his office temporarily at a hill station at which his services are not required by the Government to which he is subordinate, the permission must be understood to be given on the condition that it entails no extra expense on the state in the way of travelling or deputation allowances to clerks or otherwise.

POONA is despondent. "It is not likely that H. R. H. Prince Alfred will visit Poona. . . . A number of our residents left Poona to be present at the ball on Thursday night, and they are not expected to return till after the Bombay festivities. Poona certainly looks deserted, and we cannot say very inviting, in its parched-up, dusty, hot-weather garb. All those who do not care to go to Bombay, are flocking off to Mahableshwar as quickly as they can procure conveyance."

THE first of a series of annual international exhibitions of selected works of fine and industrial art and scientific inventions will be opened at South Kensington, London, on Monday the 1st May 1871, and be closed on Saturday the 30th September 1871. The commissioners who managed the exhibition of 1851 have the matter in hand. In the "Gazette of India" of the 26th ult. there are ample details for those who may be interested in them, of the space allotted to India, and on other points.

[illegible] minority [illegible] says our Umballa contemporary, been declared [illegible]minated, and His Highness will now assume the government of his state, subject to the usual control exercised by the Agent to the Viceroy, Cis-Sutlej States. Judging from appearances the Maharajah of Puttiala is fully five and twenty years of age. Those members of the Council of Regency, the charges against whom the commission of October last was assembled to investigate, are not, it is said, to be permitted to return to Puttiala.

A CALCUTTA paper mentions prominently that "the Police received intimation from Government House, a few days ago, that one of the Abyssinian boys was missing. A diligent search was at once instituted, but up to the present time his whereabouts has not been discovered, further than that he was last seen on board a steamer bound for Madras. It is believed that he has been enticed away by some one." It is probably one of the Viceroy's Nubian pages that is referred to. Young Africans seem to be much sought after by certain classes in the East. The girls are particularly unfortunate. A family who have taken charge of a girl brought from some captured slave dhow need be little surprised to discover any morning that she has disappeared, and reminiscences of some skulking suspicious Mahomedan seen in the neighbourhood of the house may serve to explain the mystery.

THE POST OFFICE.

THE "Gazette of India" publishes Mr. Monteath's report on the Post Office of India for 1868-69. The Director General is thanked by Government for his "very efficient and successful management." We are glad to find Government is of opinion that the system of sorting the letters on board the mail steamers between Suez and Bombay, introduced by Mr. F. R. Hogg, when Post-Master-General of Bombay, has been successfully carried out; and Mr. Hogg's services are prominently acknowledged. By that system a delay of at least eight hours is avoided in sending off the mails by train on their arrival here. It appears the correspondence between India and England has increased considerably, notwithstanding the enhancement of the rates of postage. The increase is estimated at 15 per cent on letters from England via Southampton, 6 per cent on letters via Marseilles; 14 per cent. on letters to England via Southampton, and 20 per cent on those via Marseilles.

Owing to the mails for and from Bengal and Madras being conveyed through Bombay, the cost of inland transit has increased, while the share of inland postage on overland correspondence has, under the new arrangement, been virtually reduced in respect of paid letters from India, by the heavy discount on the sale of stamps, and generally by the increased cost of distribution. The Secretary of State has recently been asked to obtain a larger share of the postage for India.

The number of Post Offices opened during the year was 384, and the number of letter-boxes 167, compared with 467 of the former, and 134 of the latter opened in the previous year. The greatest decrease in the number of new Post Offices has been in the Bombay Circle, though that circle still exhibits a larger extension than any other circle. The extension of the department during the past four years, by the opening of new Post Offices, has been at the average rate of 330 per annum.

An increase from 69 to nearly 76 millions is shown in the number of letters, parcels, &c., and there was an increase of 12·4 per cent in the gross value of stamps sold in 1868-69.

The gross receipts in the purely Postal Department amounted to Rs. 68,60,720-12-3, and the gross charges were Rs. 53,70,201-15-3, the difference between which shows a net surplus of Rs. 14,90,518-12-7, or excluding—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Service stamps	2,85,644	15	0
Official postage	24,69,371	9	0
	27,55,016	8	0

from the gross amount of receipts, a net deficit of Rs. 12,64,497-11-5. In reference to these results, the Governor General in Council observes that it is proper to distinguish clearly between the *pro forma* receipts on account of official correspondence, and the real money receipts from the public, for, although the department does perform very valuable services for the State, it is not in accordance with the principles of the administration to allow one department to charge others, and thus show a nominal profit. The Post Office not being primarily a source of revenue to Government, any real profits which may hereafter accrue must be devoted to extending and improving the department. But every effort should be made to keep down the expenditure of the department, which in the year under report has exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 6,15,261-9-3, and public officers should be careful to effect economy in the weight of their official covers. It has, however, been explained by the Director General that the increase of expenditure during the year under report is due to the payment of rails by charges, including arrears, to famine allowances, to extension of mail cart lines, consequent on sending all mails for England to Bombay, and to the general revision of salaries which had for a long time been pending.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 28TH FEB.

THE Duke of Richmond has accepted the leadership of the Conservatives.

The Bishop of St. Asaph has resigned.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" states that there will probably be no successor to General Smyth in the command of the Central Division of the Madras Army. General Teesdale has been gazetted to command the Brigade of Artillery, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Colebrook, deceased.

Mr. Heron has been elected for Tipperary by a majority of 18 votes. Serious election riots have taken place at Waterford.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

LAYING OF THE SHORE END OF THE CABLE AT ADEN.

THE public will be glad to learn that the laying of the Bombay and Aden section of the telegraphic cable which is to connect Bombay and Suez was successfully completed yesterday morning. Unfavorable weather had been the cause of the short delay. Nothing could be more creditable and gratifying than the manner in which the work has so far been done. There has not been a single hitch or accident of any kind. No time is to be lost in carrying out the other part of the undertaking. Captain Halpin expected to leave Aden and resume paying out cable to-day. The Great Eastern has about three hundred miles of the Aden and Suez section to lay, and when her part of the work is over the steamer Hibernia will take her place. Up to yesterday the Hibernia had not arrived, but she was hourly expected. She left St. Vincent on the 14th January and was to steam the whole way to Aden without calling at the Cape of Good Hope. This vessel has over 600 miles of cable in her hold. The cable on board the Chiltern, which left Bombay with the Great Eastern, will be spliced to that of the Hibernia, and meanwhile the Hawk will have laid the shore end at Suez, and the William Corry about three hundred miles down the Red Sea. The Hawk and the William Corry were to come through the Canal. With the splicing of the Chiltern's and the William Corry's cable the work will be completed. It will be observed that there are two shore-ends at Aden, and we understand messages by the cable are to be repeated at that station The length of the Bombay and Aden section of the cable is 1,818 miles.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THE PRINCE'S ARRIVAL.

Bombay Castle, 2nd March 1870.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.S I., P.C., R.N., is expected to arrive at the Boree Bunder Station, Bombay, at 7 A.M., on Friday the 11th instant.

The Right Hon

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

SPEECH OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, Mr. E. C. BAYLEY, AT THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION.

GENTLEMEN,—I propose, if you will allow me, very briefly to draw your attention to the results of the University examination just concluded, as compared with those of the two past years.

Year.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
		Entrance Examination.			
December 1867 ...	1,507	95	363	356	814
,, 1868 ...	1,734	146	435	311	892
,, 1869 ...	1,730	178	440	199	817
		First Examination in Arts.			
December 1867 ...	388	39	54	65	158
,, 1868 ...	423	12	81	103	196
,, 1869 ...	550	23	81	121	225
		B. A. Examination.			
January 1868 ...	212	20	47	32	99
,, 1869 ...	173	14	43	30	77
,, 1870 ...	210	16	46	36	98
		Honors in Arts and M. A. Examination.			
February 1868 ...	25	...	...	...	15
,, 1869 ...	29	...	...	...	18
,, 1870.	22	...	...	...	24
		B. L. Examination.			
January 1868 ...	73	8	43	...	51
,, 1869 ...	98	6	52	...	58
,, 1870 ...	87	11	63	...	74
		License in Law Examination.			
January 1868 ...	10	...	...	...	3
,, 1869 ...	33	...	...	...	13
,, 1870 ...	26	...	...	...	18

Year.	Number of candidates.	Passed in the First Division.	Second Division.	Total.
		L. M. S. Examination.		
March 1867 ...	18	5	10	15
,, 1868 ...	18	1	10	11
,, 1869 ...	20	...	...	19
		B. M. Examination.		
March 1867 ...	2	1	1	2
,, 1868 ...	6	1	2	3
,, 1869 ...	2	1	1	2
		L. C. E. Examination.		
June 1867 ...	6	4	2	6
,, 1868 ...	3	1	1	2
,, 1869 ...	7	...	4	4

These figures do not, perhaps, show an expansion of higher education as rapid as has been apparently the case in preceding years. Rightly interpreted, however, they by no means indicate that the desire for such education on this side of India has reached its normal limit. For some years past the attention of the university authorities has been devoted to measures intended to secure more thorough teaching and results of a more solid character than heretofore. These alterations have only come fully into operation at the recent examinations. Their effect has been no doubt to check any large advance in the number of candidates. That they seem to answer the intended object may, on the other hand, perhaps be deduced from the fact that, while the number of candidates remains about the same as that reached last year, the number of those who have succeeded in passing the various examinations is in every case as large as ever. While, as a general rule, the proportion of those who have passed in the upper divisions is greater than before.

The university may therefore perhaps be fairly congratulated on its success in this respect, and it is a success of no small moment. For it cannot too much be said that nothing could be more fatal to the development of intellectual progress than the prevalence of habits of inaccurate thought and insufficient inquiry, and these superficial teaching is sure to generate.

It has been the custom, on occasion such as the present, to notice briefly the principal incidents in history of the university since the last convocation. I have not any matters of very striking importance to lay before you now. That of most interest relates to the establishment of the Professorship of Law in connection with the university,—the result of the munificent bequest of the late Peshkar Premchand Raichand Tagore, which my predecessor had the pleasure of announcing last year.

The formation of a Professorship in direct connection with the university, occurring for the first time, necessitated grave consideration of the steps to be taken. The scheme which has finally been adopted has been partly determined by the condition attached to the bequest, "that a complete course of lectures be delivered annually." It has been decided that the Syndicate, in consultation with the Professor and the Faculty of Law, shall select a particular branch of Hindu, Mahomedan or Anglo-Indian Law, as the subject of each annual course; that the selection of subjects be made with a view to the ultimate formation of a body of institutes of Indian law, and that the Professor be appointed for three years.

These measures, the Senate hope, will secure the treatment of each subject on a satisfactory basis, and I may venture to express a hope that the selection which the university has made of its first Professor, is a further security that this foundation may be so employed as fully to carry out the excellent intentions of its lamented author.

Another matter of some importance as affecting the working of the university has also been brought to notice by the authorities of the North-Western Provinces, viz., the hardship imposed on students in those provinces by obligatory attendance in Calcutta for the B. A. examination. These representations appeared to the Syndicate to be *prima facie* valid, and the Senate will be asked to consider the question of such examinations at Agra in future years. Meanwhile a provisional sanction was given to the measure for the past year.

Four institutions have been affiliated to the university during the year, viz., the Canning College at Lucknow, the Gowhatti and Allahabad High Schools in Law, and the Cuttack High School in Arts.

It is not now the place or the time to review more generally the mode of teaching which the university has adopted. I will only add that I think recent measures may be accepted as an earnest of the readiness of the Senate to ensure any defects in the working of the university, and to adapt it from time to time to the growing necessities of the country. Further measures indeed to this end it has been my duty already to propose to the Syndicate. If, as I hope, they are found practicable and likely to prove advantageous, they will probably be brought into operation in the course of the current year.

There is, however, a subject which has of late attracted much attention, not only in India but in Europe, and which, in one form or another, has repeatedly been urged upon the consideration of the Senate; and I would take this opportunity to state briefly the attitude, in reference to that subject, which I believe that this university and all other Indian universities should assume. I mean the subject of *technical* education, that is to say, the teaching of professional details as distinct from simple intellectual training. It is unnecessary for my purpose to discuss the whole of this vexed question, for the Indian universities are, I believe, placed in a peculiar position. The first task which is before them, that of creating a new standard of intellectual culture, of spreading new and more perfect modes of intellectual training, is so all-important that the mere communication of technical knowledge stands in insignificance beside it. Moreover, the necessity for action in this direction is so urgent, the field over which it must be carried is so wide, and the most extensive machinery which can ever be available is so inadequate, that this work alone must absorb all the resources and exhaust all the energies which our universities are ever likely to command. No doubt, on the other hand, the necessities of society in India require that for certain purposes, and to a limited extent, provision should be made for instruction in those professions which are more or less of a scientific character, and that the function of superintending such studies and of testing their results has devolved on the university. Nevertheless, I still think that our Indian universities would more strictly fulfil their proper functions if they took notice of such teaching only so far as it is founded on a purely scientific basis, and if the communication of professional details could be relegated to some other and purely professional agency. My object, however, in thus alluding to the point is not to protest in any way against the existing arrangement in this respect, but to vindicate, generally, the attitude which this university has assumed. In taking up that attitude, it has, I venture to think, not only maintained the intentions of its original founders but has also best discharged its proper duties.

What is it, indeed, which gives interest to our proceedings of to-day? It surely is not merely the knowledge that so many more young men have gone out into the ordinary employments of life, or even the interest which the competition of individual candidates, and the exhibition of their several intellectual powers affords. Such personal considerations could exercise but a very narrow influence; and if ever any doubt or curiosity was felt—and I am sure that to those who are acquainted with the past intellectual history of India no such doubt ever suggested itself—of the suitability of Western training for Indian intellects, that doubt has long since been triumphantly solved.

But the truth is that the degrees conferred by the university, as they now stand, are the certificates of a high and thoroughly intellectual training fitting the recipient as an agent of intellectual progress, and of a new and advancing civilization; it is therefore as the destined emissaries and instruments of this progress that the graduates of this university stand as objects of interest in the eyes of those who have assembled here to-day. And in thus dwelling for a moment on the high dignity and national importance of the position which they occupy, my object, I need hardly say, is not merely to congratulate those who have so recently attained this position, it is rather to remind them of their responsibilities; and if in doing so I remind them of the advantages which they enjoy, and risk the charge of ministering somewhat to their vanity, I am content to bear the imputation—After all

"Self-love * * * is not so vile a sin as self-neglecting."

It is against any neglect or misuse of their vantage ground that I really appeal to them. Training and acquirements of the highest class are certainly of value, exactly in proportion as they are likely to be re-productive. The action of the university, indeed, may be said to consist in fitting those who come under its influence with the highest of intellectual weapons, and with the discipline and training necessary for their use; and the object of the founders of the university in providing such a training was certainly not simply to give to the recipients an advantage over their competitors in the ordinary pursuits of life, nor even that they might by the indirect example of their acquirements and their conduct, help to elevate the character of the society in which they move. Far be it from me to deny that such indirect influence is without great and increasing power, nor am I inclined to under-rate what it has actually already effected. But this influence, by itself, is wholly inadequate to meet the necessities of the time and of the country. It might not be, perhaps, too much to affirm as a general proposition that every man who has received an intellectual training, such as the obtainment even of an ordinary University degree implies, owes in return some contribution, however small, to the great sum of human knowledge. But as regards India, this would be a very insufficient expression of the truth.

The graduates indeed of the Indian universities, representing, as they may be said alone to do, the new intellectual culture in India, bear the most utterly insignificant numerical proportion to the great mass of the population. This will doubtless always be in some degree the case. The cost both in time and money of the highest education will always limit the numbers of those to whom it is accessible; and it is this fact that enhances the responsibilities and gives urgency to the duties of the comparatively few who are able to obtain it. Let me not be misunderstood. I am not so quixotic as to suppose that those to whom the intellectual facilities which they enjoy open the road to wealth, to power, and to honour, are bound to renounce these—to renounce all the personal advantages which lie before them—and to give themselves up to the advancement of knowledge and intellectual progress among their fellow-countrymen. On the contrary, I well know that it is the possibility of attaining such rewards which will be always the main inducement for the labor and the self-denial, which high intellectual training requires.

There will, perhaps, always be a few whom a high sense of duty, or an abstract love of learning or of science, will induce to devote themselves wholly to their favorite pursuits. In truth we have not been already without some examples of the kind, and the ancient social habits and traditions of the country are peculiarly favorable to self-devotion of this class. But unless these examples are far more common than I fear they are likely soon to become even in India, they can effect but little. It will also naturally be long before the law of demand and supply will raise up a separate class of Indian literary men. In the meantime the obligation lies heavy upon the whole body of those who have received higher education to do more than they have hitherto done towards its reproduction on their own soil. Nor do I think that any man whose name stands on the calendar of this University can hold himself entirely exempted from all share in this labor. And in saying this I do not seek to impute any blame, but merely to enforce what, I feel convinced, is a very urgent and serious duty.

And the obligation is the greater, because the stores of knowledge and the fields of action and research which are open to those whom the Universities have trained, and to them alone, among the enormous multitudes of their countrymen, are of almost unparalleled value and extent.

These have, indeed, been so recently described by the learned Chancellor of our sister university at Bombay, that I am relieved from the necessity of entering into much detail upon the subject. But I ask leave to detain you for a few minutes in order to consider some of the advantages which the modern Indian student possesses. The task which is before the Indian student of to-day is really very much that which the students of mediæval Europe were called upon to fulfil at the revival of learning. And yet the stores of literature and science which were then available to the latter can bear no comparison with the vast accumulations now available to students even in the English language alone; and it must be remembered that in addition to this the Indian student has an ancient indigenous literature of his own, capable perhaps of becoming of as great value to him as the learning and the literature of Greece and Rome proved to the earlier scholars in Europe.

Again, one of my ablest predecessors in this office took occasion to direct your attention to the study of philology, and in eloquent terms described its high interest, and briefly indicated the great importance of the results which it has already yielded to modern methods of research. But even his glowing language would, I think, fail to set forth the peculiar advantages which Indian students of philology enjoy, and the magnitude of the discoveries which it may yet yield to their inquiries.

I need hardly say that a knowledge of Sanscrit was the key which so unexpectedly unlocked the treasures of philology. That knowledge is of course now more accessible and more easy in every way of attainment to the Indian than to the European scholar. But more than this, embedded, so to speak, among the mass of those who in India speak languages derived from the Aryan stock, are to be found the fragments of other populations, whose dialects certain researches in history, and other great divisions of human speech in various stages of their growth. With such a field of inquiry at the very door, and with so great facilities for exploring it, I confess, to some surprise, that this study has not already gained greater favor with Indian students. The study of philology, moreover, yet every year is its fascination and great as have been the results which it has already yielded, it is hardly to be doubted that others of equal or greater value still remain to be discovered; and I have no hesitation in saying that with so great odds in their favor, Indian students ought eventually to take the first place in the development of this great science.

I will call attention to one more subject as yet almost unknown, but in which, perhaps, it is possible to make discoveries of great interest and importance, and which is almost inaccessible to all but native inquirers: I mean the examination of the customs, the traditions, and the every-day practices of the people, possessing, as they do, such a broad basis in certainly an enormous body of information, the value of which can hardly be appreciated till it is fully tested by the aid of modern science. Within its range are preserved not merely the relics of an ancient and in some respects very advanced civilization, but also the knowledge which has been accumulated from the experiences of thousands of years, much of which has been the produce of innumerable experiments, mainly, perhaps, empiric in their character, but not the less valuable in their results. Indeed, it is only a few months since that a very able chemist in the service of Government had his attention drawn to one of the commonest processes in Southern India—one which had been employed certainly for many generations: I mean the ordinary native process of distillation; and to his surprise found it not only singularly complete and useful in itself, but founded upon principles capable of explanation only by some of the most recent discoveries of modern science.

In almost all the physical sciences, again, in Geology, in Natural History, and in Botany, India affords fields of research almost untrodden.

To those, in fact, who are ready to brace themselves for the task, it is not too much to say that an abundant harvest of success is assured. Whether the field which they select is that of letters alone, or of scientific research—a success which is certain to redound to the benefit of their own countrymen, and possibly to that of the world at large. Is it then too much to ask that if those who alone are fitted for the work each should give some aid to help it forward? It is almost impossible to exaggerate the need of such assistance.

As I have already hinted, there are two methods in which such labours can be mainly useful,—in the erection of national schools of science, and the creation of a national literature.

In the former it may be said that such schools hardly yet exist; and as regards fresh discoveries, science, no doubt, usually progresses with slow and cautious steps. Still no science, even in its simplest form, will ever make any impression on a nation so long as it is locked up in strange forms and foreign idioms. It must be put into a shape suitable to popular comprehension, and fitted for popular wants, before it can meet with general acceptance, or be of general use. Indian schools of science have therefore the double task before them,—of directing independent researches into new fields, and of moulding the results which such researches have produced and are producing elsewhere, into expressions suited to popular modes of thought, and into forms required by the habits and accidents of Indian social life.

But it is, perhaps, in the direction of vernacular literature that assistance is most required. It is difficult for those who have not the opportunity to realize the progress of education to understand how this is limited and hindered by the want of a good vernacular literature; how numerous the classes are to whom the bare existence of a good vernacular literature would throw open the means of acquiring knowledge, the means of self-training and improvement. A vernacular literature is, I gladly admit, beginning to show itself. But without attempting any criticism on its general character, it is sufficient to say that even where it is largest and best it is utterly inadequate to the requirements of the case; and it is in this direction that I would especially urge the efforts of the educated classes in India, because in England, even within my own recollection, enormous benefit has resulted from the efforts of a few zealous men towards the formation and dissemination of a sound popular literature. I am not unaware that some gentlemen, specially in Bengal, have made similar attempts already; such men deserve all honor. But there is yet so much to be done in the way of making knowledge accessible, in placing it before the people in a shape which will command their attention and their sympathies, and in superseding what is useless, cumbrous, or worse, that I may say the field is everywhere still practically unoccupied.

What I have hitherto dwelt upon, however, has chiefly had relation to the necessity for popularizing and extending the higher forms of education.

And I think that none of those who have heard me to-day will accuse me of under-valuing education of this class; but to employ all our efforts to its attainment in the face of the enormous mass of ignorance which this country contains, would be, I believe, to imitate the wisdom of that poor queen who sought to satisfy with cakes a nation famishing for bread. I have endeavoured to show that the main use of high education to India consists in the effect which it ought to exercise on education of a more popular character. I feel, however, that I should not rightly avail myself of this opportunity if I failed to go further still, and to urge that the true complement of high female education of all kinds consists in the education of the poorest and humblest of the people. I know that there are some who think otherwise—some too, whose ability and whose philanthropy lend weight to their opinion, and who hold that it is sufficient to provide high education for a comparatively small number, and to leave it to work out at random its effect upon the bulk of the population, in the conviction that it will, so to speak, by its own gravitation eventually permeate the whole.

If I chose to follow out this illustration, I might reply that the rain will only permeate the soil and fertilize it so as to any useful re-production, when that soil has been broken up and prepared beforehand; and, indeed, I believe that no simile could more nearly represent the truth as regards this matter. But I prefer to employ another class of argument. We in India are able to profit not merely by the successes, but by the mistakes of western nations. This cause unfortunately is one in which we should be warned especially by English errors.

Some of my hearers may perhaps remember that, on a similar occasion to the present, a former Vice-Chancellor described the great rise of the English universities, and drew attention to the close resemblance between their earliest history and that of our own university. If it had been then his object to elaborate the picture, he would no doubt have explained how eventually the grand foundations were supplemented by minor schools planted by royal or private munificence among all the larger cities and towns, until by these and by other similar schools the education of the higher and middle classes was long since secured to a very satisfactory extent. But up to a comparatively recent date no real attempt was ever made to provide education for the bulk of the lower classes of the people; and even now what has been accomplished in England is admittedly extremely inadequate. Now, I do not hesitate to say that some of the most serious evils and gravest difficulties which the ingenuity and the wisdom of statesmen of all parties in England are at present taxed to remedy, arise in a great measure from this omission.

The subject is long and intricate, and it is impossible to discuss it fully here. I will, however, only ask those who hear me to follow me into one aspect of the question—one which their own experiences will perhaps enable them to appreciate.

The one feature of oriental life which strikes all European observers most forcibly and pleasantly, is the comparative social equality of rich and poor, and the close identity of their feelings and sympathies. Even in India, inhabited as it is by "men of many races, languages and religions," and in spite of the barriers of some peculiar customs, I think that this remark holds good; and that within the various circles into which society is divided, there is far less distance between the highest and the smallest than is commonly the case in the Western world. On the other hand, the most earnest philanthropists, the most sagacious statesmen, join in lamenting the evils and the dangers which have arisen in England and elsewhere in Europe, from the separation and the estrangement and the want of common sympathies too generally existing between rich and poor. Now, beyond doubt, much of all this is due to the fact that on the possession of means has depended in a greater or less degree the opportunity of education until, in fact, the richer classes may be almost said to represent exclusively education and refinement, the poorer ignorance and debasement; so that with the wider diffusion of advanced education, a barrier is rapidly growing up by which, in almost every relation of life, the free intercourse and exchange of sympathies between the humbler classes and their superiors, so necessary to a sound condition of society, will be hindered if not altogether rendered impossible.

Apart from the political evil which such state of things implies, and the future danger which it involves of disunion and hatred between class and class can hardly be exaggerated, those native gentlemen who hear me will, I am sure, from their own experience appreciate the mischievous change which would come over all the relations of native society, and the baneful influence which would be thrown over their daily life did such a state of things exist here; and they may perhaps, therefore, understand even from this one aspect of the question, how great and immediate is the necessity for securing simultaneously to all classes the largest possible share of educational advantages.

Gentlemen,—This is but a very partial glance at one of the many bearings of this most important question, to which, as I have already said, I cannot hope to do full justice on this occasion.

I am sure, however, that there is no subject which so concerns the future prosperity of India—none which indeed everywhere concerns more intimately even the selfish interests of the educated and the rich. It is fortunately, however, a question in the disposal of which nearly every one may give some assistance, and which every one may give some assistance, and which nearly every one may give some assistance, and which every one of the intelligent classes of the native community, and is upon the graduates of this university, that in this respect also the burden lies of contributing by their example and their advice to the future welfare of the country.

No doubt the task is so vast, and the agency at present so comparatively small, that those who do not know how great are the wonders which the energy and perseverance even of a few can effect, might well be faint of heart; but if each and all of those whose duty and whose pride it ought to be to lead the generation, will at once address themselves to the task with faith in the power of their own individual efforts, and of the incalculable value of the object before them, I think it is safe to predict that many of those who now hear me will live to see results almost beyond their most enthusiastic hopes.

And I think that none of those who have heard me to-day will accuse me of under-valuing education of this class; but to employ all our efforts to its attainment in the face of the enormous mass of ignorance which this country contains, would be, I believe, to imitate the wisdom of that poor queen who sought to satisfy with cakes a nation famishing for bread. I have endeavoured to show that the main use of high education to India consists in the effect which it ought to exercise on education of a more popular character. I feel, however, that I should not rightly avail myself of this opportunity if I failed to go further still, and to urge that the true complement of high female education of all kinds consists in the education of the poorest and humblest of the people. I know that there are some who think otherwise—some too, whose ability and whose philanthropy lend weight to their opinion, and who hold that it is sufficient to provide high education for a comparatively small number, and to leave it to work out at random its effect upon the bulk of the population, in the conviction that it will, so to speak, by its own gravitation eventually permeate the whole.

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AFGHANISTAN.

It is believed in Cabul (says the *Pioneer*) that Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, the warlike son of the Ameer, and now in charge of the state finances, is profiting by his opportunities to misappropriate large sums, and grave disagreement between father and son is apprehended should the matter come to the Ameer's knowledge, the latter being specially implacable in offences relating to money. One of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan's most attached and trusted adherents, Abdool Rahman Sultan, a chief of the Jumshee tribe, has been killed at Herat at the instigation, it is suspected, of the Governor of that place.

BOMBAY.

Mails for Zanzibar, per bugalow Futtelkhan, will be closed at the General Post Office, to-day, at 9 A.M.

Poor Box.—The Senior Magistrate of Police acknowledges with thanks the sum of Rs. 8 from a seaman, contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

Lecture.—Mr. Jehanghier Merwanjee, pleader, will deliver a lecture this afternoon at 6 o'clock, in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on "Society and the social nature of Man." The lecture is open to the public.

The Seats for the Fireworks.—We are requested to state that as the subscribers' seats at the New Secretariat Building for the night of the fireworks are to be numbered, the tickets for admission will not be obtainable till Saturday next.

A Coroner's Inquest was held yesterday at the Coal Depôt, Colaba, on the body of a Hindoo laborer named Bhyroo Peerajee, who, while working, fell from a height, was severely hurt, and died shortly afterwards. The jury found that death had been accidental.

Parsee Sanatarium.—We are requested to state that Merwanjee Framjee Panday's sanatarium at Colaba, which has been under repairs for some time, will be reopened for the reception of the sick and convalescent of the Parsee community on and after the 5th instant.

The Collision by the Euphrates.—We regret to learn that the woman who was hurt on board the Euphrates at the time of the collision died yesterday of the injuries she received. The workmen were busy on board the transport all day yesterday and she will soon be ready for sea.

The Shipmasters' Meeting.—In the list of signatures appended to the resolution arrived at by the meeting of shipmasters held on Monday, and which we published yesterday, the name of Captain Gribble, of the Helen Scott, inadvertently appeared instead of that of Captain Llewellyn of the Michael Scott.

Bombay Mechanics' Institution.—The eleventh monthly meeting of the committee of directors of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution was held in their rooms over the Dockyard Gate, on Tuesday the 1st inst. at 5 P.M., Mr. John Firth in the chair. Members elected: Messrs. Bomonjee Cursetjee Ashburner, Farmer Charlton, Henry M. Collins, William Hector, Joseph B. Paterson, and James Windram.

The Byculla Schools.—We have again to call attention to the meeting and examination in the Byculla Schools this afternoon. The Regatta, it is to be hoped, will not attract all the friends of the schools from the exhibition and distribution of prizes. There are some nice little songs and lively choruses on the programme, and doubtless the proceedings will be as interesting as in former years.

We are glad to be able to state that it is confidently reported in military circles that after all the Sind Divisional Command is not to be sacrificed. The blow, it is said, will fall upon the Northern Division of the army.—*Sindian*, Feb. 26.

A convict named Gubbur, who was sentenced to transportation for life, attempted to cut his throat yesterday, in the jail, by means of a piece of slate. It is said that the convict lies in a dangerous state. This is the same man who, when Judge Widdicombe passed sentence of death upon him, at the last Kotree sessions, attempted to cut his throat by means of a razor which he had in his possession whilst standing in the dock.—*Ibid.*

The following rule has been laid down by the Governor General in Council under section 63 of Act XIII. of 1864:—"It shall be the duty of masters and medical officers of ships sailing from the port of Bombay with emigrants to forward to the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, a full report of all unusual occurrences seriously affecting the health and safety of the emigrants under their care from the first port touched at, after such occurrences may have taken place."

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Servants proceeding on sick leave to Europe via Bombay from other Presidencies, are to take with them three copies of their medical certificates and the medical statements of their cases, one for their own use to be taken by them to Europe, one for the standing medical committee before whom they appear, and the third for submission to Government.—*Gazette of India.*

It has recently come to the knowledge of the Government of India that certain menial servants have been entertained for many years in one of the public offices without any sanction, their salaries being charged during all that period as part of the contingent expenditure of the office. It appears necessary to remind all officers, especially all officers of account and audit, that establishments of all kinds require the sanction of the Government, and that *no salaries* must on any account be charged or admitted as *contingent* expenditure. —*Gazette of India.*

ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

Appended is an extract from a resolution passed by the Government of India in the Financial Department, and dated the 22nd February:—

"His Excellency in Council takes this opportunity of reminding all officers that tabular printing is very much more costly than letter press. Tabular statements are often very valuable and sometimes indispensable; but they should not be prepared, still less printed, unless a great many figures have to be shown, and great care should be taken to make them as little elaborate as is necessary for the object in view. The greater part of the returns printed by the Board of Revenue consists of blank or almost blank columns. Their contents might have been described in a few paras. of the text of the report.

"Similar remarks are applicable to returns received from other provinces. The expenditure for printing is fast increasing, and it is necessary that the most careful economy should be exercised in respect to it.

"All officers are enjoined to exercise a careful discretion in causing such statements to be prepared and especially printed. The Superintendents of Government Presses will be held personally responsible for making due representations to the proper authority whenever it may appear to them that the cost of any tabular printing ordered will be incommensurate with the object, and that *blank tables* are never to be printed.

"Ordered, that the above be published in the *Gazette of India* for the general information and guidance of all public officers."

GOVERNMENT DEBTS.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that money indisputably due from and payable by the State is sometimes left unpaid, and money actually paid is sometimes not brought to account, because no grant of funds to cover the expenditure has been made.

Local Governments and Administrations, and all Officers of Account, are hereby informed that money indisputably payable should never be left unpaid, and that money paid should under no circumstances be kept out of the accounts a day longer than this is absolutely necessary.

It in no way promotes economy to postpone inevitable payments, and it is an object of very great importance to ascertain, liquidated, and record the payment of all actual obligations at the earliest possible date.

It is the duty of all officers of the Government, and especially of the officers of the Financial Department, to promote the object by every means in their power.

This order is not to be read as inconsistent with the Order No. 3442, dated 17th September 1869, which prohibited the admission by Accountants General of any expenditure, even though it be sanctioned, which is not provided for by specific assignment of funds. The object of that order was to prevent the admission of new charges or charges requiring sanction without the simultaneous provision of funds, not to forbid the payment of charges such as refunds, which must be paid whether sanctioned or not, and certainly not to authorize any delay in the adjustment of expenditure actually incurred. If adjustment cannot proceed for want of proper authority, immediate steps should be taken to obtain the needful authority.—*Gazette of India.*

THE MINTS.

The following is a statement of the silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in January 1870:—

	Bullion or Coin received.		Coined and examined.
	Government.	Merchants.	
Calcutta	1,437	31,29,698	40,40,547
Madras	.....	10,857	.....
Bombay.....	86,435	47,41,118	20,99,408

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The ship Mornington, Captain Roberts, arrived on the 1st inst. from Liverpool with a cargo of coal.

The ship T. E. Lemon, Captain Rainey, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coal.

The ship City of Venice, Captain Swan, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

The British ship City of Richmond, Captain Starkey, arrived on the 1st inst. from Liverpool with a general cargo.

The s.s. Afrique, Captain Rolland, sailed yesterday for Marseilles via Suez Canal with 128 bales of wool and 320 cwt. coir yarn.

The s.s. Leith, Captain Barnetson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Suez Canal with a cargo of 8,840½ bales of cotton, 233 bales of wool, and 273 cwt. coir yarn.

The ship Atlantique, Captain Grimard, will sail to-day for Tellicherry and Mahi with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Crawford and two Misses Crawford, and Mr. E. Bundy.

The s.s. Oriental, Captain Irvine, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Hon'ble P. Windham, Mrs. Mason, Major Naylor, General Stratton, Miss Miller, Messrs. A. H. Arrathoon, F. Wright, W. T. Trotter, Charne, F. Farewell, G. Wilson, A. Robertson, and A. Francis.

FORT POLICE COURT.—2ND MARCH.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Desertion.—W. Smith, a seaman of the ship Juvanta, was charged with desertion and was sentenced to imprisonment for a fortnight.—A. Maxwell, a seaman of the ship Romulus, was charged with a similar offence, and was sent to jail for a fortnight.

Drunk and Disorderly.—E. J. Stevens, a European was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and destroying a water-pipe in the Fort Police Court Chowkey while confined there. He was fined seven rupees, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

THE LATE MURDER OF A MUSSULMAN GIRL.

On Tuesday, Mr. Showell, the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court, committed Shaik Ebrahim Minna Ghazee, lately a fireman on board a steam ship, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court for murder, in having on or about the 3rd ultimo, in Baba Dhuboo Street, caused the death of a Mussulman girl, aged about a year and a half, named Fatma.

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THE SHIPMASTERS' ILLUMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In reference to the meeting of shipmasters in connection with the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, reported in your columns, I regret that in a speech a remark should have been made, to the effect "that there were many shipmasters that had not the power to give any display for *fear* of their owners thinking they were wasting their funds." Such a remark cannot fail to give offence to many who are both able and willing to show their loyalty without wasting their owners' funds or having fear of the consequence, and also without so much ostentation.—Yours, &c.,

SUEZ CANAL.

Bombay, 2nd March.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

At the regatta to-day, 3rd March, the referee will be Captain Henry.

There will after all be a four-oared race, as some entries came in yesterday, and the Tweed's boat which, with four oars, had been set down as to pull with the five or six-oared boats, is replaced among the four-oared. The race will be run last of all.

Members and their guests will find the Government water boat and troop boat under steam at Apollo Pier to take them off to the flagship, and ladies and gentlemen who have tickets for the Semiramis (hulk) will find provision made for taking them off from the Dockyard.

Shipmasters and others who have entered boats for the race will be supplied with a copy of the programme on sending for it to the office of the Superintendent of Marine.

Omission has been made of the prizes to be run for in the third race. The first prize is Rs. 100, and the second Rs. 30.

DISPUTE AS TO FREIGHT OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

In the High Court on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of a suit brought by John Hotson Patterson, captain of the ship Thames, to recover from Robert Wilson, horse-dealer, at present residing in Aucland Hotel, Bombay, the sum of Rs. 5,165, being the sum agreed on in the charter-party of his ship for the conveyance of horses from Australia to Bombay.

The plaint stated that under a charter party dated 27th July 1869, the plaintiff agreed to carry in the ship Thames 100 horses from Gage's Roads, Western Australia, to Bombay, for which he was to receive from the defendant £13 for each horse shipped and £1 for each horse landed alive as a gratuity to plaintiff with lien on cargo for the same, and also payment of 1s. per day for the victualling of each of ten grooms. All conditions of the charter party had been fulfilled by the plaintiff, but the defendant had paid only Rs. 7,000, leaving Rs. 5,165 still due.

The defendant in his written statement said that the charter party provided that the plaintiffs should receive on board and carry to Bombay as many horses as the ship Thames could reasonably stow and carry. The defendant accordingly had shipped 102 horses, but the plaintiff in contravention of the terms of the charter party and without the consent of the defendant, unshipped two of the horses and refused to receive on board five other horses belonging to the defendant, and instead of these seven horses took seven belonging to himself, whereby the defendant incurred a loss of Rs. 200 in respect of each of the seven horses so left behind. Defendant therefore claimed to set-off against the amount claimed by defendant Rs. 1,400 for that loss, and Rs. 81 for principal and interest of money paid to plaintiff, and on 20th January he had offered to pay the amount of the claim less that set-off, but, notwithstanding, the plaintiff brought this suit. In an affidavit the defendant said he was unable to go on with the suit in consequence of the necessity of his getting evidence from Australia to establish his set-off, and he therefore asked that the suit should be transferred to the long cause list and that a commission should be issued for taking evidence in Australia.

The Advocate General (Acting) instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, appeared for the plaintiff and said the defendant had offered to pay Rs. 3,684, and as the plaintiff was a ship master anxious to get away from Bombay, he was willing to take that amount. He did not know whether his learned friend Mr. McCulloch, who appeared for the defendant, was present to dispute that he had agreed to pay Rs. 3,684, but the written statement and correspondence showed he was ready to give that amount and the plaintiff was ready to take it. The written statement had been put in on July on the 24th December, and the plaintiff was threatened with a commission to Australia and was anxious to put an end to the matter, he would rather take the Rs. 3,684 down.

The Judge—Is that forthcoming, Mr. McCulloch?

Mr. McCulloch replied that the defendant had first to apply for his costs. That application had been on application to have his client arrested, on the ground that he was about to leave the jurisdiction of the Court and was making away with his property but whenever the affidavit was made in reply that attempt was dropped. Then the plaintiff sued for the whole amount of Rs. 5,165 and in the account the defendant put in his written statement with the set-off of Rs. 1,481 (nearly a third of the whole claim) the claim was reduced to Rs. 3,684. The defendant had offered to pay the latter sum at an early stage of the correspondence and now he was entitled to his costs.

The Judge—You must pay your own costs.

Mr

as proper arrangements about them can be made. But it was more especially desirable that suitable house accommodation should be provided at an early period for the High School, and the matter at once received the attention it deserved. Unavoidable causes, however, have delayed the commencement of the building until the present time. Sir Alexander Grant recommended that Captain Charles Mant, of the Royal Engineers, who had acquired considerable experience in planning school buildings, should be asked to prepare a design, and the suggestion was approved of by Government, but the press of other duties did not admit of that officer at once turning his attention to the matter. The site also presented peculiar difficulties. The city of Kolapoor is so crowded that it was not an easy matter to secure a good site, and your Highness was desirous that the school should not be far distant from the palace, and that it should be an ornamental building. This necessitated the removal of a large number of houses, and also the adoption of a special style of architecture, so that the school might accord with the handsome gateway and other buildings in the vicinity of the palace. All preliminary difficulties having at last been successfully overcome, I have lost no time in commencing the work, and I trust that the building, of which your Highness is now about to lay the first stone, will prove a lasting ornament to your city of Kolapoor. It is in the Hindoo Saracenic style of architecture as developed in Rajpootana, and by a most fortuitous combination of circumstances the Engineer officer who designed it is now on the spot to see that the work is properly carried out.

"The Khasgee karbaree, Mr. Govind Amroot Ranudey, has been of the greatest assistance in making arrangements for the commencement and satisfactory progress of the work. Much assistance has also been rendered by Ishwar Row Nimbalcur, the head of the Lushcur Phil Establishment, and the head native overseer Mr. Krishnajee Buchajee. Sergeant Overseer Rix, who is employed under Captain Mant to look after details, also appears to conduct his duties with much intelligence.

"And now, as regards my own connection with these educational measures, I must repeat what I stated on a former occasion, that it is a source of great gratification to me to know that in what I have done I have been carrying out your Highness's own wishes, and I trust that under such a well educated and liberal minded ruler as your Highness continues to become, the Kolapoor educational establishments will attain full development and success.

"Finally it is my earnest prayer that God's blessing may rest on the building about to be erected, and on the educational measures with which it is connected."

His Highness the Rajah then rose and replied as follows:—

"Colonel Anderson,—After the very interesting address which you have just delivered, I only remains for me to express to you of the pleasure it gives me to take part in this day's ceremony. Under any circumstances I should be glad to see Kolapoor adorned with such a splendid building as that designed by Captain Mant, the foundation stone of which we are now about to lay, and it is a source of special satisfaction to me that the building is to be applied to educational purposes. The time you have alluded to when education was neglected in this territory has gone by, I hope for ever, and the beauty of the new High School will serve to mark the high estimation in which education is now held. I am fully alive to its great importance, and you may rely on it that no efforts will be wanting on my part to spread its blessings as far as my influence extends. The details you have given show how much ma be done, even in a short time, when those in authority have their heart in the work, and I trust and believe that the impetus that has been lately given to the cause of education by it will be no short-lived one, but will go on gaining every day new force, as prejudices disappear and enlightenment advances.

"I feel deeply indebted to you, and those whose assistance you acknowledge, for all you have done to further education in the Kolapoor State. Your enlightened and benevolent labours in behalf of that state will cause your name to live long in the memories of its inhabitants. Were other memorials wanting the numerous schools you have caused to be founded, and especially the one which I believe will be one of the handsomest buildings in Western India, will prevent your being forgotten.

"As it is now time to proceed with the ceremony for which we have assembled here I will not trouble you with any further remarks, but will conclude by echoing your wish that God's blessing may be upon the work."

His Highness then performed the ceremony of laying the stone, the ornamental trowel, plumb, and mallet, used by him on the occasion, having been manufactured by Kolapoor workmen. On the conclusion of the ceremony the band of the Kolapoor Infantry, which was in attendance, played the National Anthem, a salute was fired, and the palace and gateway were illuminated in honour of the occasion. After the distribution of presents by His Highness to the principal workmen, the usual formalities observed at the breaking up of native durbars were gone through and the company dispersed.

A copper box, containing several English and vernacular newspapers, and specimens of the current coins of British India, was placed in a cavity of the stone. The stone will bear the following inscription, a copy of which, engraved on a copper plate, was also placed in the box:—

"The first stone of this building, designed by Captain Charles Mant, Royal Engineers, and intended as a High School for the city of Kolapoor, was laid by His Highness Rajaram Chhatrapatee, Maharaja of Kolapoor, in the thirty-third year of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's reign, Excellency the Right Honorable Earl Mayo, K.P., G.C.S.I., being at the time Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay, and Colonel George Sligo Alexander Anderson, Political Agent at Kolapoor, and Administrator of the affairs of the State during the minority of the Maharaja. A. D. 1870."

ANOTHER MURDER IN PARIS.

On Sunday evening, Jan. 30, a young woman named Josephine Raspal was murdered by her paramour, a man named Durand. The unhappy woman, who lived at 286, Rue St. Honoré, had been the mistress of Durand, a married man with two children. He had been in the habit of frequently visiting Raspal in the evening, but his habits of intemperance and his brutal violence had caused such scandals that the landlord of the house had given his tenant notice to quit, which she accepted, remarking at the same time, that before the period of her leaving in April should arrive something serious would occur. On Sunday Durand accompanied to her apartment, both being then under the influence of strong drink. Soon after their entrance they were heard to be quarrelling, and at last the woman rushed from her room shouting "Murder!" Durand pursued her downstairs, stabbing her several times, and she sank down on the *entresol* landing lifeless in his arms. The porter having summoned the police they found the manslooping over the body of his victim and embracing it. He admitted that he had committed the crime, and quietly allowed himself to be taken to prison. The wretched woman was removed to her room, where she immediately expired.

MARFORI BANISHED.

And so Marfori is banished at last. He is said to be banished in disgrace; but this may be only an appearance to give the aspect of sincerity to the deed. It is enough that he is banished. If the truth must be spoken, his position in the household of the late Queen of Spain did more than aught else to lower the Sovereign in the eyes of Spaniards and to set their faces like a flint against the dynasty of the Bourbons. People who judge of continental morality from novels and dramas, can scarcely understand that our Southern friends—whatever may be their ideas as to right and wrong—are very exacting as to appearances in matters of decency. It is wonderful what an amount of bad government people will accept from a good woman. In a woman who is not good, and who at least does not respect appearances, even good government fails. What the result of the banishment of Marfori will be it is impossible to predict. It may be too late to have any good political effect. On the other hand, the Spaniards find such difficulty in their search for a Sovereign that it may give something like dignity to the surroundings of the Prince of the Asturias, if the Queen should see fit to abdicate in his favour, and if the Spaniards should think it wise to consider his claims.—*Daily News.*

RELIGION AND WHISKY.

The Scotch papers are amusing themselves over the bibulous tendencies of the Town Councillors of Stirling, who have been drinking much whisky on Sundays at the expense of the town. The Municipal body, or such of their members as can with a safe conscience do so, are expected to attend in the pew set apart for them in the principal kirk of the town, and between the morning and afternoon services they felt it would be agreeable to retire to the Council Chambers to recruit their exhausted energies with plentiful libations of Glenlivat. Those who did not partake of the enticing liquor saw the opportunity which presented itself of lasting their wicked brethren, and considerable merriment has been excited by their ruthless inquiries into the quantity of whisky imbibed, and by the coy resistance of the sinners to the stern inquiries of justice. It appears that the thirsty Councillors—about fifteen in number—managed to make a clearance between morning and afternoon service of four bottles of whisky, and an indefinite number of bottles of wine, besides ale. In these days of economical reform it is not wonderful that questions should be raised. Mr. Childers, it is well known, has reduced the allowance for cat's-meat in the dockyards, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has decreed that when the Ritualistic Commissioners (eighty-and-twenty in number) meet they shall not be allowed for refreshment more than two bottles of sherry and a shilling's worth of biscuits. Can the Provost, the Baillies, and the Councillors of Stirling wonder that people should count the number of bottles of whisky, wine, and ale which they consume on Sunday? We wish indeed that some inquisitive persons among ourselves would peer into the quantity of brandy consumed and champagne poured forth at certain vestry dinners among ourselves.—*Daily News.*

GOLDSMITHS' WORK.—The progress of fine art manufacture in this branch of trade is strikingly exemplified in a little work published by J. W. Benson, of 25, Old Bond Street, and of the Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. It is enriched and embellished with designs (by Italian, French, and English artists) of Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, and other articles, suitable for personal wear, or Wedding, Birthday, or other presents, with their prices. Mr Benson (who holds the appointment to H. R. H the Prince of Wales) has also published a very interesting pamphlet on the Rise and Progress of Watch and Clock-making. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thoroughly successful has been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest principles of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,
for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S
GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS
at Moderate Prices for Cash.
THE 1870 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
Post free to India.
THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS,
Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post, on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."
THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.
This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.
N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.
Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Effervescent Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.
In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels containing it.

TO VENDORS OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
AND OINTMENT.
Applications are frequently made for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of Holloway's Pills and Ointment that must be purchased in order to obtain them at the lowest prices. It is therefore deemed advisable to reply generally to such enquiries through the medium of the press.
Orders of the value of £50 and upwards are executed at the following prices:—viz., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 3s. per box. If under £50, the medicines are charged 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 3s. Cash in advance in both instances. No discount allowed.
To save Agents' commission, remittances should be made direct. Shipping charges moderate. Insurance effected when required. THOMAS HOLLOWAY.
533, Oxford-street, W. C., London, 20th Nov. 1869.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" on the Nail Heads, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp nails, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every packet of Nails sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOE WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

321	Tantivey, Pickmere	Aug. 21
1244	John O. Potter, McClure	Sept. 3
721	Mars, Richtering	Sept. 9
572	Bella Maria, Lopez—Volkart Brothers	Sept. 13
907	Mars, Richtering.	Sep. 24
733	Oriental, Wyatt—Pelly & Co.	Oct. 2
1090	T. S. Lemon, Rainey—Owen and Okell.	Oct. 2
911	Marietta, M Meduaich.	Oct. 4
1225	Western Belle, Montgomery—Lawrence & Co.	Oct. 7
1045	May Queen, Ross—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 19
348	Theresa, Brown—Rennie Scovell & Co.	Oct. 20
903	Eastern Belle, Craig.	Oct. 20
1049	Pontiac, Finlay	Oct. 24
1365	Ashgrove, Fullerton—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 1
1081	Castiglione, Cooper	Nov. 1
1792	Persia, Kilisco—Blackwell & Co.	Nov. 9
1196	K. yson, Jenkins—J. F. Cornforth & Co.	Nov. 11
1249	Arundel, Crocker	Nov. 12
1110	Schloswig Bride, Hansen	Nov. 16
	May Queen, Ross—M. Nusserwanjee	Nov. 17
1184	Ophelia, Strickland	Nov. 17
1184	Oberon, Towill	Nov. 18
1088	St. Fillans, Neilson	Nov. 18
1376	Beherdaas Ambaidaas, McInnes	Nov. 20
1315	Sapphire, Lievers	Nov. 22
1574	Lancashire Witch, Pheare	Nov. 22
1490	Royal Family, Cowing	Nov. 22
1199	City of Venice, Soden—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 27
1400	Lady Burn, Laing	Dec 17
979	City of Cashmere, Backett—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 22
	Glasgow Lloyd	Jan 13
989	City of Shanghai, Crockett—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 14

FROM ADEN.

482	Reunion, Fernand—Blackwell & Co.	Jan. 21

FROM MAURITIUS.

523	Duiveland, Graves—Farnham & Co.	

FROM HAMBURG.

	Hermann Scheidt	Oct. 21

FROM AUSTRALIA.

	Landsborough	Dec. 15

FROM SHIELDS.

	Golden Dream	July 19
763	Dumlo, Sim (sailed from Galle Feb. 20)	Sept. 4
268	Innisfallen	Oct. 1
	Unicorn	Oct. 30
800	Cornubia—Wilson R. Bell & Co.	Oct. 30
	Cymrie	Nov. 3
	Sir Thomas Moore	Nov. 5
	Flora	Dec. 20

FROM BANGKOK.

540	Hera, Fox	Sept. 25
374	Kasrovie, Manchan	Oct. 10
930	Octavia	Oct. 16
699	Myraam Dyaram	Jan. 1

FROM SINGAPORE.

500	Ascendant	Jan. 27

FROM BOSTON

1116	Premier, Sweetser—Fanham & Co.	Dec. 1
12 5	Wm. Woodbury, McLellah—Tudor Co.	Jan. 2
845	Nimdoro, Allen—Tudor Co.	Nov. 13

FROM HARTLEPOOL.

	Inverness, Donkin	Nov. 5

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

	Sorrento (s)	Jan. 14
485	Ismailia (-)—Robinson & Co.	Jan. 15
1060	John Dryden (s)—Jefferson, Campbell & Co.	Feb. 25
1310	Breadalbane (s), Maxwell	Jan. 28
496	Port Said (s), Fisher—Robinson & Co.	Feb. 1
1087	Milanese (s), Smith	Feb. 2
993	Riga (s), Tompson	Feb. 9
65	Alcatross (s), Hewett	Feb. 2
	Robert Lowe (s), Cleaver	Feb. 1
	Adelaide (s) Arcus	Jan. 28

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

512	Marinus Angeline—at Aden Jan. 25	Sept. 3
1402	Spartan (s), Redhead	Feb. 6
518	Head Quarters (s)—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan 21

FROM NEWCASTLE.

1146	Flevo	Nov. 25
686	Jupiter	Nov. 26

FROM SUNDERLAND.

544	Marie Chonpat	Sept. 2
390	Acacia Henderson	Sept. 16
6 0	Garnock, Robert—Bell & Co.	Oct. 2
997	Pleiades, Bellard	Oct. 23
445	Jubilee, Ellis	Nov. 5
1459	British Empire	Nov. 5
	Malvern, Cole	Nov 12
1281	Oxford	Nov. 21
382	Colombo	Nov. 25

FROM CARDIFF VIA CANAL.

	Dido (s)—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Jan. 27

FROM NEWPORT.

1057	Gladstone, Bowles	Nov. 19

FROM CALCUTTA.

1615	John Steuart, Lemon	Jan. 28
687	Collinpe	Feb. 8
745	Northumberland	Feb. 19

FROM CLYDE.

941	Modesty, Kerr	Aug. 17
1060	Caribou, Mitchell	Sept. 8
1410	Jane of Adrossa, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 1
1199	City of the Lakes, Shannon	Oct. 9
700	Fitzshire, Burn—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct 9
1380	Cathcart, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 17
1199	City of Venice, Soden—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 27
1400	Lady Burn, Laing	Dec 17
979	City of Cashmere, Backett—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 22
	Glasgow Lloyd	Jan 13
989	City of Shanghai, Crockett—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 14

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845	Nimdoro, Allen—Tudor Co.	Nov. 13

FROM HARTLEPOOL.

	Inverness, Donkin	Nov. 5

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1865.
CUR ENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" " 6 " " 5 "
" " 12 " " 6 "
EXCHANGE.
On London at 6 months' sight.....1/11 3/4
" " 8 " " 1/11 9/16
" on demand.....1/11 5/8
" Scotland and Ireland.....1/11 5/16
Circular Notes.....1/11 1/4
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 22rd November, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)
Recognized by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £2,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
AGENCIES.
Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. {The Belfast Banking Company.
TERMS OF BUSINESS.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.
Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.
The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.
Every other description of Banking business transacted.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.
Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital $35,00,000
Reserve Fund $7,00,000
LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
James P. Duncanson, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
E. R. Beilliss, Esq., Merchant.
George I. Holland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
R. Rowett, Esq., Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co.
HEAD OFFICE.
CHIEF MANAGER—Victor Kresser, Esq.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Shanghai. Foochow. Calcutta.
Hankow. Yokohama. Bombay.
London.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.
INTEREST
On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—
12 Months ..... 6 per cent per annum.
6 " ..... 5 do. do.
4 " ..... 3 do. do.
In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent. R. STEVENSON,
Bombay, 27th September, 1869. Agent in Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
PASSAGES to SUEZ and Europe Engaged, and Baggage Received and Shipped.
PAY and LOAN ALLOWANCES REALIZED.
CIRCULAR NOTES and SOVEREIGNS SUPPLIED.
BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the exchange of the day.
Bills drawn on Messrs. COUTTS & Co., London, for sums of £100 and upwards at three days to six months after sight.
APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras on demand, and Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Payment received at par.
CORRESPONDENTS—
GRINDLAY & Co., LONDON.
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, 8 large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 5-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, imported direct per Steamer
APIS—
TRIESTE and HUNGARIAN FLOUR,
VIENNA BISCUITS, in vessel and in bottles.
MARASCHINO, real Zara.
30, Medow Street. A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,
A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.
Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., HAYTON GARDEN WORKS.
PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.
OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.
Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
14, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE,
RECEIVED BY
EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
HAM, finest Cumberland, per lb.	1 1	1 3
BACON, best White Middles, per lb.	1 1	1 3
CHEESE, Double Gloucester, per lb.	1 0	1 2
CHEESE, Gruyere or Parmesan, slices of about 6lb. in sealed tins, per lb.	1 12	2 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—
Just landed, two Portable Engines, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, Lincoln, with enlarged Fire Boxes for burning wood fuel, and combining all the latest improvements:—
One 6 Horse Power nominal.
One 8 ditto ditto
One 10 ditto ditto } shipped per Dilharree, and may be
One 12 ditto ditto } expected shortly.
Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with suction and delivery hose complete.
Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 horse power nominal, with boilers and mountings complete.
One Portable Steam Crane, complete to lift 5 tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.
One 8 H. P. Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with boiler and fittings complete.
Also a Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.
Double Flanch Lift Barrels, 4 in. bore, and 9 in. stroke, with 24 feet suction and 9 feet delivery pipe.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 20, and 24 gauge.
A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 ton per lineal foot.
Crab Winches, Galvanized Blocks, &c., &c.
Bar and Plate Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, &c., &c.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.
22nd January 1870.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND CO.,
(Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN)
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought iron Pipes.
Cast iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vice., Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Machine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS
BAR FENCING.
This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted, and is free from the great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.
As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—
1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.
2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.
3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for cu ves are required.
JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the supply of Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S
LIBRARY.
No. 11, BUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.
NEW BOOKS &c. RECEIVED BY S.S. COLUMBIAN.

Letheby's Lectures on Food	Rs. 3 12
Ashby's Midwifery	2 0
Life of St. Paul (Student's edition)	5 12
Addison's Essays from the Spectator	3 4
Duffton's Medical Billiards	6 12
Dumas' L'Ile de Feu, 2 vols	1 4
Henry's Pianoforte Tutor	1 0
Pocket Book Reckoner	0 12
Works of Thomas Hood, in Prose and Verse, comic and serious, 8 vols	25 0
The Anglican Mysteries of Paris, Illustrated	18 4
Plates to Illustrate Macauley's Treatise on Field Fortifications	6 0
Child's Picture Book of Domestic Animals	3 4
Illustrated Travels, a record of Discovery, Geography, and Adventure	11 4
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Turner's Celebrated Landscapes	26 4
Downing's Treatise on Practical Hydraulics	6 0
Practical Mechanical Engineering. By F Campin	21 0
On Mechanical Laws. By S Wyman	4 8
The Treasures of the Earth in or Mines, Minerals, and Metals	2 12
Phenomena and Laws of Heat. By M. Cadin	5 12
History of the Microscope. By Hogg	5 12
Cassell's Drawing Copy Book	each 0 6
MISCELLANEOUS.	
New Cartes De Visite	each 1 0
Church Services, with Hymns Ancient and Modern, and Appendix (Ivory side and gilt rims)	each 15 0

Bombay, 1st March 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

IN CHANCERY.—RE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of 1s in the £ sterling, will be paid on and after 1st March.
WILL. STEEL,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator
19 Rampart Row, 21st February 1870.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on MONDAY the 7th March 1870 and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (coir and Europe), Boats' Masts, Yards, Iron Brass and Copper old, Cases, Casks, Tins, Coal Dust, &c. Also Tanks Iron and other Stores returned from Abyssinia. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned. W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1870.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY
(Limited).
THE TELEGRAPH LINES of this Company are now OPEN for the TRANSMISSION of PRIVATE MESSAGES from this country to the United Kingdom.
The charge for a Message of Ten Words from Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or any other place west of Chittagong will be £1 17s. sterling.
Messages intended for this line will be received at all the Government Telegraph Stations throughout India, and in order to ensure their safe transmission should be marked "by the sender "Via Indo-European Line."

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—
NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD at the office of the Secretaries on TUESDAY the 8th March at 3 o'clock P.M.
1st To receive the Annual Accounts duly audited, and to declare a Dividend.
2nd To elect Directors in place of those retiring from office, who are eligible for re-election, and also to elect a new Director.
3rd To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this day until after the Meeting of the 8th proximo.
By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Church Lane, 24th February 1870.

FREERE LAND and PIER COMPANY
(Limited).—The PROPERTY of this Company is now available for the LANDING and STORING of almost every description of Merchandize at reduced rates, of which a revised Tariff may be had on application.
The Timber Depot is ready for the reception of Logs, and Boards and Planks will be landed at the Bunder. The new road from the Mount Road to the Timber Depot, which will be available in about a month, is being constructed for the special convenience of the Timber trade.
For the landing and storing of Coals the property is very advantageously situated, having communication by good roads with all the Steam Mills, which, with one or two exceptions, are at a less distance from this Bunder than from any of the other Bunders in Bombay.
Every facility will be rendered by the Company's Assistants at the Bunder in furthering the prompt discharge of Boats, and careful attention will be given to the interests of all persons sending articles at the Bunder.
Steam Cranes are now ready for the landing of Machinery and heavy packages at moderate rates.
Special arrangements will be made where a large area is occupied for storage purposes.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 22nd February 1870.

RE FRANCIS TURNLY FARREL, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entituled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having Claim upon or against the Estate of FRANCIS TURNLY FARRELL, late of Hyde Lodge, Winchester, aforesaid, on or about the 17th day of July 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal estate and effects with the exemplification of the probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the District Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate at Winchester, aforesaid, were on the 14th day of February 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay